

Winehaven, Elongated Three-Bedroom-Plan
Residence (Bldg. No. 58)
Point Molate Naval Fuel Depot
Richmond
Contra Costa County
California

HABS No. CA-2658-I

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PHOTOGRAPHS

**Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Western Region
Department of the Interior
San Francisco, California 94107**

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

WINEHAVEN, ELONGATED THREE-BEDROOM-PLAN RESIDENCE

(BUILDING 58)

HABS No. CA-2658-1

Location: Point Molate Naval Fuel Depot, Point Molate, Richmond, Contra Costa County, California

Significance: Building 58 is a representative example of one of four building types found at Winehaven. Winehaven was listed in the National Register of Historic Places, with 35 contributing buildings. Winehaven represents the remains of a company town, including industrial, residential, and support buildings, built by the California Wine Association between 1907 and 1919. Of these, 29 buildings are residences, comprising four essential types. Building 58 is a good example of one type, called the "Elongated Three Bedroom Plan" in the general HABS documentation for Winehaven.

Description: Building 58 is one of three examples of a repetitive building type at Winehaven, herein called the "Elongated Three-Bedroom Plan." It is a long and narrow residence with an area of 1,362 sf. As with all cottages in the area, it is woodframe and front gabled, with a roof form that includes clipped eaves at the rear, exposed rafters on the sides, and a roof overhang with five brackets at the facade. It is sided with stucco over shingles and roofed in composition shingles. It includes an enclosed porch at the facade. Windows for the home include paired 3-1 double-hung wooden sash, paired 1-1 double-hung wooden sash, and 1-1 double-hung wooden sash. The building is a long rectangle, with only the front porch breaking the regularity of its form.

The floor plan for Building 58 is attached. Access is gained from an enclosed porch at the facade. These porches (like all porches in the residential area) were originally open with a half-height wooden barrier; it appears that the fixed, multiple-light enclosure was added by the U.S. Navy. Entry is gained through a front door at the end of the front porch; this door is perpendicular to the plane of the facade. This door is a one-light, one-panel wooden door which appears to be original. There is a two-light, one panel door at the rear of the building.

The plan of the home includes two exactly equal halves: one half featuring the common areas (living room, dining room, kitchen and service porch), the other half featuring the bedrooms, bath, and hallway. Entry from the front and rear are gained only from the common area half; the bedroom area is accessible only through interior passages. The front door from the enclosed porch opens into the living room, a room of about 185 sf. The dining room is behind the living room, separated from it by a flattened arch opening. The roomy (11' x 13'6") kitchen is behind the dining room, with the pantry and rear service porch behind the kitchen. The three bedrooms and the bath are stacked on the opposite side of the home from the common spaces. Access to the bedrooms half of the house is gained through a single door in the dining room, which leads to a long hallway. The three

bedrooms are very similar except that the rear and middle bedrooms include walk-in closets.

There are only three examples of this type: Buildings 57, 58, and 59. The three homes are identical in every respect.

Although generally intact, Building 58 does include several modifications. The most notable is the stucco surfacing. A second modification was the enclosure of the front porch area. A third, relatively minor modification was the installation of a non-functional chimney near the facade. The chimney is a rectangle, probably fashioned of steel or aluminum, faced in a material (probably vinyl) that resembles a brick appearance. Interior modifications include vinyl floors throughout; the original flooring is not known. The kitchens and baths have been remodeled entirely.

Historical Context: The entire Winehaven complex was built between 1907 and 1919, with the industrial buildings being generally older than the residences. The exact dates of construction cannot be established for individual residences, although it is clear that the cottages were built in stages. It appears that Building 58 was built late in the life of the complex, perhaps in 1917, when the company built a number of cottages at the complex.

The 28 smaller cottages at Winehaven served as housing for workers in the Winehaven industrial facility. The cottages were occupied for a relatively short period of time: Building 58 was probably occupied no longer than two years, between 1917 and early 1919. These homes were vacant throughout the 1920s and 1930s. In 1942, the old Winehaven complex was purchased by the Federal government for use as a Naval Fuel Depot. The housing was adapted for use as family housing by the Navy, a use that continued until the early 1990s.

Sources:

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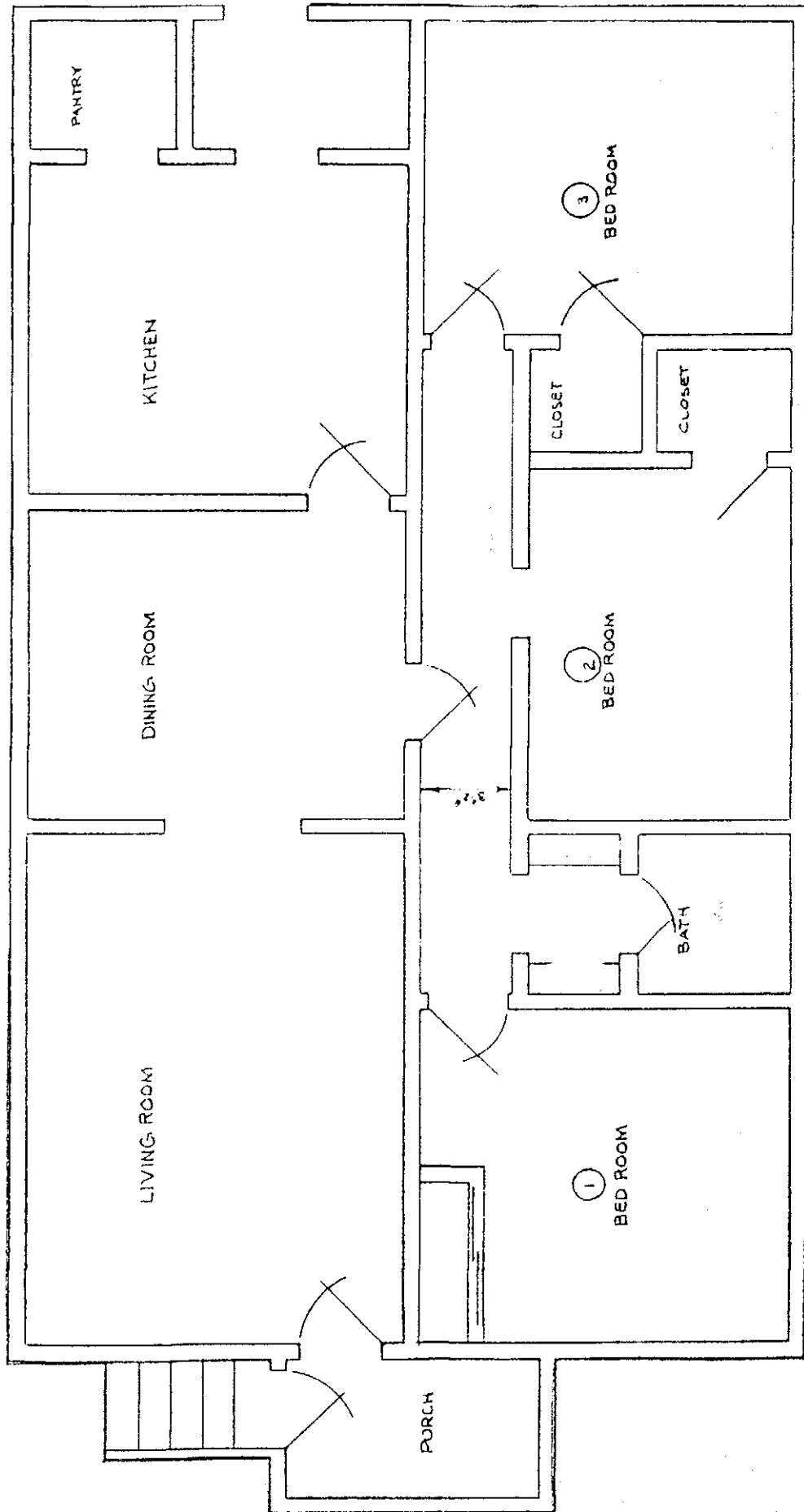
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U.S. Navy. "Map of Naval Fuel Depot, San Francisco Bay Area, Molate Point, Richmond, California, Twelfth Naval District." June 30, 1944.

U.S. Navy. "Map of Naval Fuel Depot, San Francisco Bay Area, Molate Point, Richmond, California, Twelfth Naval District." June 30, 1949 and June 30, 1960.

Project Information: The Naval Fuel Depot, Point Molate, was identified for closure under the recommendations of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Commission, along with the Oakland Fleet Industrial Supply Center, which administers the Point Molate Facility. The ultimate disposition of the buildings at the Point Molate facility is unknown at this time. The U.S. Navy is currently negotiating with the City of Richmond regarding transfer of the land and buildings at Point Molate. The U.S. Navy has initiated Section 106 consultation regarding this property and is developing a plan for disposal and reuse of the Depot, including the Winehaven buildings.



Scale: 1 inch = 5 feet

BUILDING 58